

At its 2654th meeting, on 6 February 1986, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Angola, Botswana, India, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nicaragua and Zimbabwe to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure, to the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*.

At the same meeting, the Council further decided, at the request of the representatives of the Congo, Ghana and Madagascar,<sup>37</sup> to extend an invitation to Mr. Lesaoana Makhanda under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2656th meeting, on 7 February 1986, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Algeria, Egypt, the German Democratic Republic and Yugoslavia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2657th meeting, on 10 February 1986, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Guyana and the Islamic Republic of Iran to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2658th meeting, on 10 February 1986, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Afghanistan, Cuba, Panama and the Syrian Arab Republic to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2659th meeting, on 11 February 1986, the Council decided to invite the representative of Nigeria to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2660th meeting, on 12 February 1986, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Hungary, Lesotho, Pakistan and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, at the request of the representatives of the Congo, Ghana and Madagascar,<sup>38</sup> to extend an invitation to Mr. Theo-Ben

Gurirab under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure

At its 2661st meeting, on 12 February 1986, the Council decided to invite the representative of Tunisia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

## Resolution 581 (1986)

of 13 February 1986

*The Security Council,*

*Having considered the request of the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations contained in document S/17770,*

*Bearing in mind that all Member States are obliged to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity or political independence of any State or from acting in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes and principles of the United Nations,*

*Gravely concerned at the tension and instability created by the hostile policies and aggression of the *apartheid* régime throughout southern Africa and the mounting threat they pose to the security of the region and its wider implications for international peace and security,*

*Gravely concerned that such acts of aggression can only serve to aggravate the already volatile and dangerous situation in the southern African region,*

*Reiterating its total opposition to the system of *apartheid*,*

*Reaffirming the right of all countries to give sanctuary to refugees fleeing from the oppression caused by the *apartheid* system,*

*Taking note of the communiqué of the Ministers of the front-line States and of the European Economic Community<sup>39</sup> in which, *inter alia*, the Ministers condemned South Africa's policy of destabilization in all its manifestations, including the use of any direct or indirect armed actions in neighbouring States, and agreed to deny perpetrators of such actions any assistance or support,*

*Recalling its resolutions 567 (1985), 568 (1985), 571 (1985), 572 (1985) and 580 (1985), by which, *inter alia*, it condemned South Africa's aggression against Angola, Botswana and Lesotho,*

*Convinced that the *apartheid* system of the racist régime of South Africa and its continued illegal occupation of Namibia are the source of tensions and insecurity in southern Africa,*

*Gravely concerned at the recent threats by South Africa to continue to perpetrate acts of aggression against the front-line States and other countries in southern Africa aimed at destabilizing them,*

<sup>37</sup> Document S/17794, incorporated in the record of the 2654th meeting.

<sup>38</sup> Document S/17815, incorporated in the record of the 2660th meeting.

<sup>39</sup> Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-first Year, Supplement to January–February and March 1986, document S/17809, annex

*Conscious* of the urgent need to take effective steps for the prevention and removal of all threats to peace and security in the region posed by South Africa's recent threats to use force against countries in southern Africa,

*Convinced* that only the elimination of *apartheid* can lead to a just and lasting solution to the explosive situation in South Africa in particular and in southern Africa in general,

1. *Strongly condemns* racist South Africa for its recent threats to perpetrate acts of aggression against the front-line States and other States in southern Africa;

2. *Strongly warns* the racist régime of South Africa against committing any acts of aggression, terrorism and destabilization against independent African States and its use of mercenaries;

3. *Deplores* the escalation of violence in the region and calls upon South Africa to respect fully the sanctity of international borders;

4. *Deplores* any form of assistance given by States which could be used to destabilize independent States in southern Africa;

5. *Calls upon* all States to exert pressure on South Africa to desist from perpetrating acts of aggression against neighbouring States;

6. *Reaffirms* the right of all States in the fulfilment of their international obligations to give sanctuary to the victims of *apartheid*;

7. *Demands* the immediate eradication of *apartheid* as the necessary step towards the establishment of a non-racial democratic society based on self-determination and majority rule through the full and free exercise of universal adult suffrage by all the people in a united and non-fragmented South Africa, and to this end demands:

(a) The dismantling of the bantustan structures as well as the cessation of uprooting, relocation and denationalization of the indigenous African people;

(b) The abrogation of the bans and restrictions on political organizations, parties, individuals and news media opposed to *apartheid*;

(c) The unimpeded return of all the exiles;

8. *Demands* that the racist régime of South Africa put an end to the violence against and repression of the black people and other opponents of *apartheid*, unconditionally release all persons imprisoned, detained or restricted for their opposition to *apartheid* and lift the state of emergency;

9. *Deplores* the racist régime of South Africa for its disregard of the principles of international law and its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations;

10. *Commends* the front-line States and other States neighbouring South Africa for their support of freedom and justice in South Africa and requests Member States to extend urgently all forms of assistance to these States in order to strengthen their capacities to receive, maintain and protect South African refugees in their respective countries;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to monitor developments related to South Africa's threats to escalate acts of aggression against independent States in southern Africa and to report to the Security Council as the situation demands;

12. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

*Adopted at the 2662nd meeting by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America).*

## Decisions

At its 2684th meeting, on 22 May 1986, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Cuba, India, Senegal, South Africa, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in southern Africa: letter dated 21 May 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Senegal to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council requesting 'an urgent meeting of the Security Council in order to consider South Africa's aggression against Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe' (S/18072)"<sup>40</sup>

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure, to the Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*.

At its 2685th meeting, on 23 May 1986, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Argentina, Botswana, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, at the request of the representative of Morocco,<sup>41</sup> to extend an invitation to Mr. Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2686th meeting, on 23 May 1986, the Council decided to invite the representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Syrian Arab Republic and Zimbabwe to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question

<sup>40</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-first Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1986*.

<sup>41</sup> Document S/18088, incorporated in the record of the 2685th meeting.